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HOME PHONE 244

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1907.

Gov. Hughes seems determined to give New York politics the benefit of the open air treatment.

Latest reports from London indicate that the Woman Suffragists are not doing anything much but suffering.

It would be a sad blow to Mr. Hearst's feelings if a recount should show that he was not a political martyr after all.

The president of the Pennsylvania gives notice that if the commuters do not like the new rates of fare on his road, they can walk.

Now if Dr. Long had been writing fish stories, there would have been much more excuse for the president nominating him for the Ananias Club.

As if the San Francisco graft mess were not malodorous enough already, the public there declares it can detect a strong odor of Standard Oil about it.

Telegrams from San Francisco state that the people have mobbed several Japanese restaurants, but the dispatches do not say whether the outbreak was wholly racial or gastronomic.

There is considerable hesitancy on the part of the Administration as to whether to institute prosecutions against the Harriman railroad combination or not. The special attorneys who have been engaged on the case hold that such a prosecution would be legally successful. The Supreme court at any time may render a decision on the law in the case that will make the success assured. Yet there is hesitation. Such a prosecution against the Harriman lines would eventually hit all the other great systems of the country. It would force the dissolution of the Southern system, the breaking up of what is known as the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, the disintegration of the Boston and Maine, and make the New York Central let go its hold on the Erie. It would mean wholesale revolution of the railroad policy of the country, and would prevent the combination and cheapening of transportation that can come from the unification of several roads if the combination is honestly managed. The question seems to have resolved itself from a matter of law into one of public policy, and the decision of the government as to what it will do in the matter is awaited with more than ordinary interest.

Secretary Taft is flying the tariff revision signal, and the chances are that it will prove the battle flag of the coming campaign. The only trouble is that it is likely to be more of an issue within the party than it is outside. The rank and file of the tariff revision party is made up almost as much of Republicans as it is of

Democrats, more so in fact if you take tariff revision to mean revision, and not free trade. The people as a rule want it, but the leaders of the Republican party are against it. From a purely political standpoint, the talk of revision is perhaps bad at this time. Many of the schedules as they now stand are iniquitous. They have contributed largely to building up the prosperity of the country, but the necessity for them has passed away. Still manufacturers all over the country are keenly in favor of them because they enable the manufacturer to maintain high prices, and if he has any surplus of which he has had very little so far, he can sell abroad at reduced prices. Thus for the people at large, revision would be a blessing. But the enemies of revision say, and with a certain amount of truth, that the crest of the prosperity wave has been reached if it has not passed. The attacks on the railroads and other corporate interests has made capital timid, and if you prepare in earnest now for revision on the eve of the election, you will have the manufacturers laying off men and curtailing expenses. Importers naturally will hold off buying in the hope of cheaper prices, the railroads will be restricted in freight traffic, and you will invite hard times with a vengeance. It is a nice problem to solve. Perhaps a dose of hard times is necessary as a prelude to better times in the future.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, of world wide fame as the inventor of the telephone, has just come back after having the honorary degree of Doctor of Sciences bestowed upon him by Oxford University in England. He is to remain but a few days before going north to his summer place in Nova Scotia, where he will put in the season working on his famous tetrahedral kite which he hopes eventually to develop into a flying machine. Prof. Bell talks as calmly and confidently about flying machines as though they were already an accomplished fact. In fact, he says they are an accomplished fact, no less than three Frenchmen beside Santos Dumont having built and operated man-carrying machines, while in this country the Wright brothers of Dayton have actually flown and Prof. Langley made a model machine that flew and would have succeeded with his man-carrying machine if it had ever been launched. Prof. Bell says he may not succeed in perfecting his machine this summer, but that although an old man, he will ride in one yet. This means a total revolution in real estate values all over the world, and a relegation of the good roads problem to second place in the march of progress. Of course, the average man would rather see flying machines than hear them talked about, but the mere fact that such an eminent scientist as Prof. Bell looks forward to them confidently, should be an assurance to the public that we are on the eve of a development, the most important since the invention of the steam engine.

MODES OF THE MOMENT.

A new waterproof garment is a long military cape of green and blue plaid cloth finished with brass buttons. The proper chaitaine bag or reticule to wear with summer frocks is made of white linen, hand embroidered. It draws up with a heavy silk cord. Tailored effects are immensely popular, and even with all the masses of decoration that are required the lines remain long, graceful and clearly defined, and the costume entire presents a general appearance of trigness. The foundation material of a costume this season is apt to be a minor item in comparison with the trimmings. There is a positive craze for decoration, especially on the bodices. Skirts are often quite plain, by contrast at least.—New York Post.

BRAIN PUZZLERS

Questions Submitted At the Examination Of Teachers.

MADE UP BY STATE COMMISSIONER

Examination Tests for Teachers in Elementary Schools—By Their Answers to These Questions Those Who Desire to Teach Show Whether They Are Grounded in the Rudiments of Education.

Following is the list of questions as prepared under direction of the state commissioner of public schools, and submitted at the county examination for teachers June 1 for elementary school certificates:

GRAMMAR.

1. Remember, then, that readers are a busy people, who would have their stories served in condensed pellets if they could, and that to win their approval you must begin well along in your tale, where enough complicated there are to be found to catch the interest. In writing, as nowhere else, can be seen the truth of the trite old proverb, "Well begun is half done."
- 11.—L. W. Quirk.
- The first eight questions refer to the selection given above.
1. Name (as to subject and predicate, and classify (as to objective, adjective or adverbial) all subordinate clauses.
2. Give all the modifiers of (5); of can be seen (9).
3. Mention and give the mood of all finite verbs.
4. What part of speech is each of the following: then (1), that (1), condensed (3), nowhere (8), half (10)?
5. Point out and give the syntax of all participial forms.
7. Attach all infinitives to their modifiers.
8. Parse each (4), well (5), as (8), else (8), well (10).
9. State how the following verb forms are made and illustrate each: euphatic, progressive, passive.
10. Give a complete classification of pronouns.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

- The first five questions are based on Rational Living by Henry C. King.
1. Show from the history of literature that every phase of its development has been a protest against a one-sided view of life.
 2. In the first years of his life, is the child most interested in persons or things. Does the answer to this question bear witness to man's being dependent upon, or independent of, personal and social relations?
 3. Why must there be a limit set to the intimacy of even the closest friendships?
 4. Repeat the four great psychological inferences upon which King's whole discussion of Rational Living is based.
 5. As the final result of his discussion, what does King conclude are the great conditions of the largest and richest life?
 6. Have you done your duty toward your pupils when you have thoroughly taught them what is in the text-books? Why, or why not?
 7. How does the purpose of reading differ in the primary from its purpose in the advanced grammar grades?
 8. What are natural incentives? Artificial incentives? Why is interest a good incentive?
 9. Do you believe in a system of school government which includes self-reporting in department? Why, or why not?
 10. In what parts of the school program can the teacher suitably introduce moral instruction?

ARITHMETIC.

1. The L. C. M. of several numbers is 100, and their G. C. D. is 7; what are the numbers?
2. Write a compound denominate number, a compound proportion; a promissory note.
3. A man invests \$4500 in Pullman Car stock at 150, brokerage 1/2%, and receives semi-annual dividends of 3 1/2%. Find the annual rate of income on his investment.
4. Indicate a short method of multiplying by 10; by 25; by 33 1/3; by 9.
5. On March 30 a coal dealer borrowed \$10,000 at 5%, with which he purchased his summer's supply of coal at \$4.75 a ton. He sold the coal for \$5.60 a ton, and on November 10 settled an account of \$90 for unloading and delivery and paid back the money he had borrowed. How much did he clear?
6. If the interest on the sum of A's and B's money for 3 yrs. 9 mos. at 8% is \$3.213, and 2/3 of A's money is equal to 3/4 of B's, how much has each?
7. If I sold an article at 20 and 10 off and my discounts amounted to \$3.50, how much did I get for the article?
8. What is mensuration? Make a list of the subjects considered under it in a complete grammar school arithmetic.
9. A boat, in crossing a river one mile wide, drifted with the current 1000 yards; how far did it go?
10. Define three of the following: circulating decimal; continued proportion; slight draft; ad valorem duty.

WRITING.

For this branch examiners will grade the manuscript in orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. Classify words according to the number of syllables they contain and give an example of each class.
2. Define the following: dieresis, liquids, cognates, trigraph, antonym.
3. Indicate the correct pronunciation of the following: synagogues, despicable, thyme, contour, infantile.
4. Distinguish in meaning between the words in the following pairs: agile, swift; frolicsome, mischievous; careless, slovenly; epidemic, plague; accident, casualty.
5. Write five words, of more than one syllable each, for which two spellings are allowable (do not use phonetic spellings).
6. The following words are to be pronounced by the examiner: divisible, nuptial, Sacramento, articulate, prodigy, mendacious, proselyte, antedate, effervesce, derelict, sociology, Sitka, imperishable, dominoes, Rebecca, ensue, desal-

ogue, whittle, fiscal, jaundice, exempt, reactionary, momentous, shoeing, referee.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Describe a ball and socket joint and give two examples in the body.
2. Locate the jugular vein, the tricuspid valve, and the pulmonary artery.
3. How is air expelled from the lungs?
4. As to the salivary glands, state location, function, nature and amount of secretion.
5. Name several foods rich in albumen. What digestive juice acts chiefly upon albumen?
6. What is the effect of exercise upon the circulation of the blood? What are the best times for schoolroom exercise?
7. How is the eye protected from dust? The ear from insects? The nose from dust?
8. What is the normal temperature of the body? Give one way in which it is regulated.
9. When may a cold water bath be taken? When should it not be taken? Why?
10. What danger lies in the moderate use of alcoholic drinks?

U. S. HISTORY, INCLUDING CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1. Give the number and character of the original colonists at New Amsterdam, Jamestown, Providence.
2. Summarize events in America between the passage of the Stamp Act and the battle of Concord.
3. Was Washington greatest as a general or as a statesman? Why?
4. Give an account of a dispute between France and the United States during John Adams' administration.
5. What were the Nullification Acts? How did President Jackson treat them?
6. To what political party did each of the following belong: Sumner, Douglas, Tilden, Seward, Chase, Greeley?
7. Mention an important event of the Civil War which took place in each of the following cities: Atlanta, New Orleans, Baltimore, Vicksburg, Richmond.
8. What section of the United States was opposed to the War of 1812? Why?
9. Describe the method of electing the president of the United States and name all the presidents who have been natives of Ohio.
10. What is meant by the Civil Service? What has been the attitude of Presidents Cleveland and Roosevelt toward this system?

READING.

Examiners will conduct an oral examination in reading.

LITERATURE.

1. State facts of importance concerning the personal life of Longfellow and mention the name and author of at least one prominent biography of the poet.
2. Name at least three writers of the Revolutionary Period of American literature and tell something of the character of the literature of that Period.
3. What qualities distinguish Poe from any other American fiction writer?
4. Make a list of Lowell's most important long poems and briefly analyze one of them.
5. What is a pseudonym? Name some famous American authors who have written under pseudonyms.
6. To what department of letters do most of the writings of Mark Twain belong? Name two of his books.
7. Quote at least eight consecutive lines from one of Whittier's poems.
8. Define each of the following: autobiography, blank verse, ode.
9. Select one name from the following list of English authors and give an adequate idea of the character of his work: Dryden, Macaulay, Dickens.
10. What plays of Shakespeare's have you read? Which do you like best? Why?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Approximately how many square miles of land and water are there upon the earth's surface?
2. Name the thirteen original states and give the present capital of each.
3. Tell of the location, nature and extent of the work of the United States government in reclaiming arid lands.
4. Name two shipping centers of Brazil. What products pass in and out? Name two manufacturing centers of France. What articles are made?
5. Give a brief account of Belgium's political experiences in Africa.
6. Name the physical factors that have influenced the nature and extent of the settlement of Arizona; British Columbia.
7. What is meant by the relief of a country? Compare the relief of Holland with that of Switzerland.
8. Explain the terms metropolitan and cosmopolitan as applied to cities. Why is New York, U. S., metropolitan? Why is Cairo, Egypt, cosmopolitan?
9. Name a railroad that connects Chicago with Cleveland and mention two cities along its route; a railroad that connects Cleveland with Cincinnati and mention two cities along its route.
10. Give facts to show that a high state of civilization prevails in New Zealand.

"Gents." Take Notice.

Willie—Pa, what's a gentleman?
Pa—Do you see me, Willie?
Willie—Yes, pa.
Pa—Well, I'm a gentleman.
Willie—Well, pa, what's a gent?
Pa—Do you recollect the young man who came to see your sister last week dressed in a silk hat, a sack coat, white tennis slippers, a celluloid collar and a red necktie?
Willie—Yes, pa.
Pa—Well, Willie, that's a gent.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Speaking of Fathers.

Two kids had been engaged in a heated argument over the respective merits of their sires when Johnnie clinched his argument with the following: "Huh, that's nothing! My father was in the army, and once when he was standing on a hill beside a cannon, a war came up the hill, and he fired the cannon and killed the whole war."—Judge's Library.

The Excitement Plan.

"The payment ain't so hard."
"What terms?"
"A dollar down and a dollar whenever the collector kermes me."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

Wisconsin's New Senator.
Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin, the millionaire lumberman, who has been elected to succeed John C. Spooner in the United States senate, is said to be the richest man in the state.

Senator Stephenson was born near Frederickton, N. B. June 18, 1833, his father being of Scotch-Irish de-



ISAAC STEPHENSON.

scot and his mother English. He spent his early life in the woods and on the farm. At fourteen years he removed to Bangor, Me., and a year and a half later to Wisconsin and finally engaged in the lumbering business. He served in congress from 1883 to 1889 and was a candidate for senator eight years ago, but was defeated by Judge J. V. Quarles of Milwaukee. He then identified himself with the La Follette faction and founded the Free Press in Milwaukee. He has since been a central figure in politics in Wisconsin.

At the Old Man's.
Governor Hughes of New York at a dinner at Delmonico's referred good humoredly to an article wherein he had been misquoted.

"The error," he said, "was purely accidental, but it put me, till it was corrected, in rather a bad position. It made me feel like the young bridegroom of Schenectady."

"This man was poor, but honest. He was suspected of being a fortune hunter, but it was not true. However, he married a rich merchant's daughter and leased in Schenectady's outskirts a house called 'The Old Manse.' The wedding was celebrated duly and the newspapers gave full accounts of it; but one of them, through a typographical error, concluded with the statement:

"The happy couple, after a short tour, will live at the old man's."

The Indicted Insurance President.
John R. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, who was recently indicted in New York three times for perjury and seven times for forgery in the third degree, will probably not be tried until next October.

The indictments for forgery are based on the alleged "doctoring" of the books of the company and the indictments for perjury on the alleged false statements to the insurance department regarding loans. The indictments are a result of the investigation



JOHN R. HEGEMAN.

conducted in 1905 by a legislative committee, of which Charles E. Hughes, now governor, was special counsel and legislator.

At the time he was a witness before the committee Hegeman was drawing a salary of \$100,000 a year, twice the salary of the president of the United States. His offices are most sumptuous, even palatial.

Mr. Hegeman was born in New York city on April 18, 1844. He became an accountant for the Manhattan Life in 1866. In June, 1870, he became secretary of the Metropolitan Life and was appointed a vice president of this company in the same year. He became president of the Metropolitan Life in 1881. He is a director or trustee of several banks, surety and trust companies and a member of many clubs.

Not the Student Type.

Upton Sinclair during a recent reunion of Columbia men said that he thought athletics too often exerted a harmful influence on undergraduates. "When I was in Chicago," Mr. Sinclair said, "making notes for 'The Jungle,' I knew an old lodging house keeper, and one night the old man said to me suspiciously:

"Do you know, I don't believe that there student who has taken my fourth floor back is a student at all."

"Why not?" said I.
"He studies too much," said the old man."

He Could Not Tell.

Dyer—What did your wife say when you told her you wouldn't be home till late?
Rownder—I don't know. I hung up the receiver as soon as I was through talking.—Brooklyn Life.

Or He Decorates a Hat.

Gunner—Do you believe it is lucky to see the first robin of springtime?
Guyer—Not lucky for the robin. Some bad boys generally finishes him with a slingshot.—Chicago News.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

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CINCINNATI AND RETURN

Sunday, June 9, 1907

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Dr. Louis H. Landman

WALLACE

HOUSE

108 EAST FIFTH STREET.

Thursday, June 27.

LEGAL

Notice to Teachers.

THE regular meetings for the examination of applicants for teachers' certificates will be held in the West School Building in Greenville, Ohio, on the first Monday of each month.

The Patterson examinations will be held on the third Monday of April, and on the second Saturday of May.

G. H. GARRISON, Pres.

J. ALBERTSON TROWELL, Clerk.

J. H. BROWDER, Vice Pres.

Board of Examiners.

Sept. 1, 1906yr1

See Clubbing List.

MARKETS.

Greenville Markets.

(Corrected Every Wednesday Morning)

GRAIN

Old Wheat..... 90
New Wheat..... 90
Corn, per 100 pounds..... 72
Oats..... 38-40
Rye..... 80
Clover Seed..... 7 50

PRODUCE

Eggs..... 13
Butter..... 15
Lard..... 9
Potatoes..... 65
Chickens..... 10
Turkeys..... 11
Shoulders..... 10
Bacon..... 10
Ham..... 12

J. T. MARTZ,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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